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THE SLEEPING INFANT.

BY THOMAS CROSSLY.

How calm thy sleep, my little one!
Gift of a hand divine!
Care has no wreath to place upon
That lily brow of thine:

Yet on thy cheek are tears of grief,
Like the pearl drops on a flower;
Frail emblems of the sorrows brief
At evening's lonely hour.

Yet thou wilt wake to boundless glee
When dewy morn appears,
Nor e'er remember'd more will be
Thy bitter evening tears.

But what are these thy hopes which share?
Thy feeble hands which fill?
Thou'rt grasping with a miser's care
The little playthings still.

Come yield to me each useless toy,
Till morn's young beams shall peep;—
Nay, struggle not!—can'st thou enjoy
These trifles in thy sleep?

'Tis thus with man, whom old age brings
To life's declining vale;
He weeps at Time's stern call, and clings
To trifles just as frail!

From the Three Experiments of Living.

LIVING UP TO THE MEANS.

(Concluded.)

As the *appearance* of property had become necessary, economy must be practised somewhere, to bring out the year. This, of course, fell upon the interior. Jane had been in the habit of superintending her own affairs, and seeing that nothing was wasted, and nothing used superfluously. This system, while it extended to each and to all, was cheerfully received. But when the domestics found that the luxuries of the kitchen were not proportionate to the parlor, they told her she might "look out for other help." Those mistresses of families who have ever experienced the harrassing labor of keeping up a *showy* appearance in the parlor, with strict economy in the kitchen, will sympathize with poor Jane in her arduous task. They will understand, with what reluctance she entered its precincts, and how often she was driven from it by the supercilious looks and answers of the lady who *ruled the roast*. All these difficulties she encountered: and sometimes looked back, with a sigh, to her first experiment in house keeping, when, with her woman of all works, and Martha's little girl, every thing went smoothly on, in harmony and confidence. But this was a trifle, compared to the apparent change in her husband's temper. From frank-hearted, open confidence in all around him, he began to be tenacious of civility—thought such a one looked coldly;—it must be because they had not returned their call, or some other reason as important. Then he sometimes repeated his *jests*, which Jane felt were sarcasms.

"How long it is," said Jane, one morning, "since uncle Joshua has been here!"

"I suppose," said Frank, "he feels an awkwardness on account of our different rank in life."

"O, no; that is wholly unlike him. Suppose we send and ask him to dine to-day!"

"Not to-day. I have invited Professor R and Dr. B. You know they are both intellectual men. He would not enjoy his dinner."

"Besides," said Jane, "when he comes, we must let all of the children dine at the table. We will ask him to-morrow, and appoint dinner at two."

"With all my heart," said Frank, as he went out to pay a visit to the market, followed by his servant with the market-basket.

Jane began her preparations for dinner. Her constant change of servants, and increasing troubles with them, often made this an arduous task. She was soon in the midst of glass and china; and, assisted by her chamber maid, began to lay the table. They had got it nearly completed, with its plates, wineglasses and tumblers, *all in a row*, when she was alarmed by a loud ring at the door. The chamber-maid was despatched, with strict injunctions to let nobody in, but say she was *not at home*. There was evidently a parley, and the step of a person was heard approaching. With a sudden feeling of mortification at being *caught*, Jane rushed into the closet, and closed the door. The sound of uncle Joshua's voice struck her ear as he entered.

"Are you sure she is not at home!" said he to the girl.

"O, yes, sir, quite sure. I saw her put on her things and go out."

"How long has she been gone!"

"Full an hour," said the girl, who, as these kind of people often do, overacted her part.

"Then, probably, she will be back soon, and I will wait for her."

"O, no, sir; she said she should not be back till near dinner time."

"Why, you look as if you were going to have a company of aldermen to dine."

The girl answered in a simpering tone, "No, sir; only two or three friends."

Jane, during this conversation, felt a consternation that disabled her from acting judiciously, which would have been to have come out from her hiding-place, and tell the simple truth. But she knew her uncle's straight forward mind, and she was sure he would not make the distinction which custom and fashion warrant, of *not at home*, as meaning *engaged*. The girl, too, had so positively implicated her in a falsehood,—had shown so completely that she understood no qualification, that Jane felt the utmost horror at being detected. She actually looked out of the window, to see if there was no possibility of escape. In the mean time, uncle Joshua laid down his hat and cane, seated himself by the open window, and asked for a glass of water.

Jane, at length, came to the conclusion, that she had better remain perfectly quiet,—that his calls were never very long, and she would send for him the next day, and should escape all unpleasant feeling. To her dismay, however, she presently heard him call for the morning's paper. She knew he was one of those inveterate newspaper readers, that go through the whole; and she tried to be resigned to at least an hour's imprisonment. Alas! what a situation! The dinner at a stand, the marketing would be back, and ducks and geese in waiting! At length, however, uncle Joshua got to the end of the everlasting newspaper; and, as he folded it up, told the girl, who had entered the room every five minutes, to say to his niece, that "he was sorry not to see her, but could not wait any longer." Then turning suddenly upon the *closet* door, he grasped the handle.

"Sir, sir," exclaimed the girl, "that is the wrong door."

It was too late. He had turned the lock, and the door came open! There stood Jane in one corner, not pale as a lily, but the color of a full-blown piony. His surprise, for a moment, was extreme. But he was not slow of comprehension; and the truth rushed upon him, greatly exagerated,—for he believed it was a contrivance to avoid seeing him. He stood silent, with his eye fixed upon her.

"Dear uncle," said she, "I thought it was a stranger. I did not know it was you, when I ran into the closet."

"Silence!" said he; "no more falsehoods. Begone!" turning to the chambermaid. "And you have learned that poor, ignorant girl to peril her soul by falsehoods! Jane, Jane, I have loved you like my own child; but I shall trouble you no more. You shall not be obliged to send word to your old uncle, that you are not at home." And he turned to go.

"You must not go, my dear, dear uncle," said Jane, throwing her arms around him. "You must hear my explanation."

"I tell you I will not be the cause of any more falsehoods."

"And you will give me up! Your sister's only child, who was left an orphan to your care,—whom you have carried in your arms, whom you have held upon your knee, whom you have cherished in your bosom, when there was no other to receive her!"

"Then," said the old man, with a faltering voice, "then, you were my comfort,—my own true hearted Jane. Then I had nothing but you to love; and now I have nothing,—nothing." And he threw himself upon a chair, and put his handkerchief to his eyes.

"My dear uncle, only hear me. I told the girl to say that I was not at home if *any body* called."

"And yet, you were *at home!*" said he, indignantly.

"But every body says so,—it is not any falsehood. It only means that they are not at home to company. It is understood."

"Understood they are hid in the closet!" His anger evidently began to yield, for he laughed out. "O, Jane, what a ridiculous figure you cut, when I stumbled upon the wrong door! I am glad I did it; it is a good lesson for you."

"It is, indeed, uncle. I promise you, I will never say I am not at home again when I am."

"Cooped up," continued he, again laughing, "in one corner, like a mouse in a cheese; and there you had been shut up a whole hour, like a naughty child."

"I shall blush to think of it as long as I live."

"And so you ought, to tell a downright falsehood!"

"Dear uncle, nobody calls it a falsehood; it only means you are very busy, and cannot see company."

"Then why not say so at once? But the girl said you were out; that you would not be home till near dinner."

"That was entirely her own addition. She had no right to say so; she was not told to say any thing but that I was not at home."

"You allow, then, that she told an untruth?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Now tell me, Jane, if you think she thought it more of an untruth to say you were out, than that you were not at home. It is all the same thing."

Jane found it was in vain to try to convince her uncle, and she only hung upon him and begged of him to love her as he used to do. The old man could not long retain his resentment, and he said, with a serious air, "I willingly forgive you for your offence to me; but I am no priest. I cannot forgive your telling a falsehood. You must ask pardon of a higher power."

When he made a motion to go, Jane entreated him to stay to dinner. "It is such a long walk," said she, "you must not go; we were going to send for you to-morrow. I shall not think you have forgiven me, if you refuse."

Uncle Joshua at length consented, and she felt as if a load was taken from her heart,—for she loved him affectionately. She carried him into another room, got him all the newspapers she could collect, and went cheerfully on with her preparations.

When Frank returned, he expressed his pleasure at seeing uncle Joshua; for however unfashionable and inelegant he might deem him, he could not refuse him his tribute of respect. The guests were men of good sense and intelligence. They were struck with the independence and originality of uncle Joshua's character. He conversed without timidity or affectation, and felt no mortification at not knowing what never came within the sphere of his observation. All this Jane would have highly enjoyed, could she have spared any time from her dinner. The servant was a raw country lad, who required being told when to take a plate and where to put one. The boiled turkey was underdone, and the ducks overdone; the oyster-sauce spoilt before it reached the table; and by the time dinner was over, she looked as red as if she had been cooking it herself. When Jane rose to leave the table, her uncle said he would go with her to see the children. They repaired to the nursery, found them with empty plates, greased to the ears, loudly vociferating for Sally the chamber-maid, who was assisting below, to bring them more dinner. Jane at last succeeded in quieting them, and told her uncle that the nursery-maid left them the dessert. The Misses Fultons, with one voice, said, "Hurra! it was a good day for us," for she was so cross they hated her. After uncle Joshua had made his visit to them he said, "Now Jane, I will see you alone."

Jane led the way, with fearful misgivings; for she saw a shade of melancholy on his countenance.

"My dear," said he, "sit down by me, and take every thing kindly as I mean it. You know I first opposed your marriage, because I thought your husband could not make enough to support you; but afterwards I saw I was mistaken. I saw you not only comfortable, but possessing all that seemed necessary; for then, you were moderate in your desires and expenses. I have since felt misgivings, when I saw you increasing your manner of living. But I said, they know best their own means, and I believed that you were at least happier; but indeed, Jane, I must say I find it otherwise. When I last dined with you in R. Street, your dinner was simple and well cooked; your little smiling children round you, well behaved, and patiently waiting for their turn to be helped. How was it to-day? A costly and more than abundant dinner spoiled in the cooking; a change of plates, knives and forks, with difficulty to be procured. The children shut up in a chamber, noisy and half-fed, and their mother looking feverish, anxious, and unhappy, and unable to attend to the conversation at the table, hardly to give answers to her guests, so necessarily was she engrossed with the dinner!"

"O uncle, what a picture!"

"I dare say, Jane, you want to tell me every body does so; but I know better than that. It is very well for people to live in what is called style, if they have all things in agreement; if they can afford to have the best of attendance, of cooks, &c.; but there is no gentility in doing things by halves."

"Indeed uncle," said Jane, rallying her spirits, "we were very unfortunate to day. Our servants are all bad. I hope to get better; and I have a very good nursery maid engaged."

"A nursery maid! Take care of your children yourself; don't make them over to a nursery-maid; let them have their seats at your table. I feel indignation when I see these little men and women turned over to nursery maids. And now, Jane, I know I have made this day an uncomfortable one for you, and God knows it has been so for me. I should be sorry, if I had not meant, by all my advice, to do you the greatest kindness I have ever done you yet; and I close with one remark,—that no style of living is good, or to use your own phrase, *genteel*, that is not *thorough, consistent, and well carried through*. God bless you!"—and he hurried away.

A tribute of tears followed his departure. In the midst of them, Frank entered. His friends had taken their leave.

"What is the matter, Jane?" said he. "O, I understand; uncle Joshua has been reading you a lecture upon extravagance. I suppose he never saw such a dinner! He knows nothing of fashionable life; and, I dare say, he thinks we are on the road to ruin. Come, tell me what he said about it."

"He said," replied Jane, sobbing, "it was badly served and badly cooked."

Frank looked rather crest-fallen. "Extremely polite, I must confess."

"It was all true," said Jane. "I am mortified about it."

"Never mind," said Frank. "I told them what cursed servants we had."

From this time, uncle Joshua's visits were less and less frequent; and even Jane began to think it was hardly worth while for him to take the trouble of coming.

When the year was drawing to a close, Frank found, with some dismay, that, instead of adding to his capital, it was with difficulty that he could get through without diminishing it. This conviction harrassed him, and he began to be anxious about the future. He could not conceal from himself that business had decreased, probably, by inattention. Still Jane was his confidant; and to her he communicated his anxieties. She proposed they should retrench in their expenses. But, after various calculations, there seemed to be nothing they could give up, except what was too *trifling* to make any difference. As if domestic economy did not consist in trifles! While in this state of perplexity, Frank received a proposal of joining a speculation that wore a very promising aspect. When he talked of it to Jane, she, at first, felt a timidity in venturing their all. But she was easily convinced that it was better than *retrenching*. The little capital which they had been, all their married life, accumulating, with the legacy, was now invested in an enterprise that Frank was very sure would yield at least twenty per cent.; and as they were positively determined not to go beyond their present annual expenditure, the interest would be constantly added to the original investment, and there was no reason why they should not, in time, be wealthy.

"I confess," said Frank, "I am sick of this laborious life;—sick of being every body's servant. There is no such hard task master as the public. Even the *dunces*, about whom we make so much *fuss*, have their sure moments of recreation, and time allowed for their food But physicians, who depend on their profession for a daily living, have not a moment they can call their own. Let the dinner be ever so tempting, we must leave it untasted. And it is almost necessary for us to learn to sleep, like horses,—standing, and ready to run at a moment's warning."

"It is very hard," said Jane, in a sympathizing tone.

"And after all," continued Frank, "hardly to be able to make a living!"

"How unfortunate," said Jane, "that you fixed upon this profession!"

"It has been a tolerable *stepping stone*, however,' said Frank.'

This is a phrase that is always recurring to the worldly and ambitious, in mind if not in conversation With them, the world is made up of stepping stones. One rises upon another, like a flight of stairs; and when they get near the summit, their heads often grow giddy, and they fall.

"At any rate," said Jane, with some twinges of conscience, "we have made out much better than we had any right to expect, considering we had nothing to begin with. We have, till this year, always lived within our means."

We must take great pains to shut our eyes upon truth. There is a radiance about it, that makes the outline of its form perceptible, even amongst the clouds of dust and rubbish that are sometimes heaped upon it. Error does not so often arise from ignorance of truth, as unwillingness to receive it. Many a wandering thought had entered both Dr. and Mrs. Fulton's minds, that they were departing from the principle on which they first set out, of limiting their desires to their means. But they consoled themselves with the idea, that the Reeds, and twenty others, lived more expensively than they did, with no larger income; therefore, it was all right and proper.

When Dr. Fulton closed his account for the year, his expenses exactly met his income.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years past the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employments; its rewards have been greater than were ever realized before. We do not mean that a given quantity of farmers' produce has sold for more *dollars* than it ever commanded before; but that with a given amount of labor, the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of *wealth*, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskilful, inefficient labor of the half-barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is promoted not only by improvements in the process of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of agriculture being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning genny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the *exchangeable value* of agricultural produce. And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned, unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, that have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still farther, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.

Detroit Journal.

The Law of Kissing.—On Tuesday week the following curious case was tried at the Middlesex adjourned sessions. Thomas Saverland, the prosecutor, stated that on the day after Christmas he was in a tap-room where the defendant, Caroline Newton, and her sister, who had come from Birmingham, were present. The latter jokingly observed, that she had promised to her sweetheart that no man should kiss her while he was absent. It being holiday time, Saverland considered this a challenge, and caught hold of her and kissed her. The young woman took it as a joke, but her sister, the defendant, said she would like as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Saverland told her if she was angry, he should kiss her also; he then tried to do it, and they fell to the ground. On rising, the woman struck him; he again tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle she bit off his nose which she spit out of her mouth. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss of the nose. The defendant said he had no business to kiss her; if she wanted kissing, she had a husband to kiss her, a better looking man than ever the prosecutor was. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her; and the chairman said, if any man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose if she had a fancy for so doing. *English paper.*

Human faults are like sacks, one of which every individual carries on his back. One can see a neighbor's sack, and guess what it contains, but cannot perceive his own.

"Ned, what pranks are you cutting now?" said a master to a roguish urchin. "None, sir. I've got no knife to cut 'em with" was the honest reply.

From the New York Observer.

CHEEVER'S LETTERS FROM SPAIN.

Malaga, January 31, 1837.

Just as I am sitting down to write by the return of the same ship in which we embarked for Europe, several priests and at least half a dozen others, have come in to apply for Spanish Bibles and Testaments. We have distributed a few, together with tracts and small books, as we found favorable opportunities, and the report getting in circulation, quite a crowd of people have come out of their own accord to obtain a copy of the Scriptures. Some of the boys who live in the Cathedral having received books from us, several of the priests themselves were anxious to get a copy of the Spanish Bible, and I trust, from no sinister motives. But it is surely a novel scene in Spain—a Catholic priest in his own country applying to a Protestant for the word of life. I think we could distribute many hundred volumes in a short time with ease, if we had them; for at this revolutionary season, the people have a liberty of conscience as of action, which they have not enjoyed for a long period. They dare to open the Scriptures without fear of the dungeons of the Inquisition, or the prying bigotry of the clergy.

The two priests who applied for Bibles were dressed in the costume of their order, with their long black gowns, and hats that would almost cover a hogshead. The hat gives them a very singular appearance. The crown is made round, and just big enough for the top of the head, and the circular rim, with the enormous dimensions just stated, is rolled up at the sides, so as nearly to meet over the top. It looks like the cap of an immense stove-funnel, contrived to keep the wind from blowing the smoke down the chimney. One of the priests was fat, fair, double-chinned and corpulent, the other tall, and spare, but in his appearance the most sensual and debauchee of the two. And that, in truth, without any exaggeration is the impression produced upon a stranger by almost every priest he looks upon. I have seen numbers of them together, and have seldom met with a company of men who bore the characters of sensuality and debauchery more plainly depicted in the countenance. Nor does the appearance belie the reality. Without any doubt they are the most debauched class of beings in all the kingdom of Spain. This is the testimony which I receive concerning them on all sides.

But I did not intend to enlarge in this letter on the character, either virtuous or vicious, of the Spanish priesthood. Let us pass to the pleasanter topic, with which I commenced, the opportunities offered for the distribution of bibles and tracts, and the openings that may probably soon be made for religious effort among this people. I shall have ample materials, and, Providence permitting, more ample time than I can command on this occasion, to illustrate the condition of the Roman Catholic church and its ministers here. And this I mean to do, if God permit.

The means of religious enterprise to be enjoyed will depend much, of necessity, on the success of the effort now making for the establishment of liberal principles in the government of the country. At present the Queen's party is triumphant, and the constitution of 1812 is the form, in accordance with which they profess and probably desire to exist as a free people. Notwithstanding the length and complicated nature of that instrument, there is reason to hope, that a good foundation of freedom may be made out of it, by a series of temperate and well regulated alterations. The danger at present, is that of destruction to every bright promise by revolutionary movements altogether too sweeping and rapid.

From the progress of Don Carlos there seems at this moment little to fear. The faction is beaten down for a season by a recent victory of the Queen's troops at Bilboa, which was in truth a great victory, and hailed with joy by all the friends of the liberal party in the kingdom. It would be followed by great and lasting results, if those who gained it had the wisdom and energy to prosecute their success. Nevertheless, with the return of the warm weather, the Carlists may be found fighting as obstinately and with as much support as ever. Their principles are maintained more or less throughout the kingdom, and in some cities by many adherents. Nor is there knowledge enough in general to give that stability to the success of the liberal party, which a firm, undeviating, intelligent support of their cause in the hearts of the common people would give. Should Don Carlos continue to live, though he may never gain the ascendancy, the principles of despotism will yet continue to struggle for the victory.

Moreover, it must be remembered that there has been as yet no foundation of civil freedom in the spirit of *religious* freedom. The people have never yet known what religious freedom is. The elasticity of the national character has been well nigh utterly destroyed by the prevalence for ages of the most terrible religious despotism in all Europe. The genius of Popery has crushed alike the generous and patriotic spirit of the nation. They are so debilitated, that there seems scarcely any of the pith and stamina of a hardy constitution remaining. And the brightest sign as to the prospect of the nation for civil liberty is this, that at length the principles of the Reformation seem to be stirring among the people. At length that light from Luther's genius has got into the kingdom, and the abuses of Popery are pointed at, and the vices of the priesthood noticed, and the power of the clergy resisted and circumscribed. The way is evidently preparing for religious toleration: and when that takes place Protestantism will speedily be victorious; and when that is the case, Spain will be free. Until that time, I do not see how freedom is possible. Until then, it is to be feared there will be nothing but a succession of sanginary revolutions.

Great freedom of debate is exercised in the sessions of the Cortes on the subject of Ecclesiastical abuses, and a tone is adopted in regard to the domination of the Pope on the one hand, and the character of the clergy on the other, which augurs well for the deliverance of the kingdom from the despotism of both. An energetic speaker, Martine de Valasco, declared in a recent debate that the Court of Rome must yield to the authority of the Spanish Cortes. "It is necessary to combat the court of Rome plainly; it is necessary to treat the court as a lion, a wild beast: either cringe to it, or cut off its head. And this is what the Cortes well know. And the Roman court too shall know its situation, shall know that the nineteenth century is not the twelfth, and that new sentiments and ideas are prevailing correspondent with new principles and modes of action." "Let the clergy be taught those principles which now, forsooth, are admired as a novelty, when the true novelty is in the abuses under which those principles have been forgotten, and that beautiful ecclesiastical discipline concealed, which ought to have endured always. Let the clergy be distinguished, not by their immunities and privileges, but by their virtues, and then they will be treated with a just and generous respect."

What would be the tenor of Don Carlos's reign, could he once obtain the monarchy, is sufficiently indicated by the sanguinary and superstitious policy with which he has carried on the war. It will be remembered that in 1835 he appointed the "Holy Virgin" *Generalissimo of his troops.* The proclamation deserves to be again recorded. "The most holy virgin de los Dolores having been declared by me Generalissimo of my troops, it becomes my duty, from motives of veneration and piety, to distinguish with the title of Generalissimo the royal standard, which bears for its device this august image, and in consequence I ordain that this august and royal standard be not lowered before any person, not even before me, and that the same honors and salutes be rendered to it as to the holy sacrament."

Don Carlos promises to restore the Inquisition, and renew the diminished power and splendor of the Roman Catholic despotism. In this way he has gained and still maintains adherents, working upon the bigotry and superstition of the people, and accusing the liberal party of an intention to overthrow the Roman Catholic Religion, and establish universal toleration. On this account the Cortes will at present be compelled to use extreme caution in any measures that look toward an end so desirable in itself, and of such incalculable benefit to the kingdom, as the toleration of Protestantism. Yet the British Consul observed to me a short time since, that he entertained the hope that within the space of two years the proposition of religious toleration, already at one time agitated, would be carried. An Episcopal chapel would probably be immediately erected in Malaga and other cities in Spain, and a wide and effectual door would be opened for the introduction of Protestant missions in every part of the kingdom. The space of two years may be an earlier period than can rationally be fixed for the accomplishment of such a measure, but it cannot long be delayed. The example has already been set by the kingdom of Portugal, and soon it will inevitably be followed in the Spanish nation.

The kingdom at present is in a state of quietude greater than has been enjoyed for a long season. The years past have been marked by such dreadful conflicts and cruelties; friars murdered in their cells, governors put to death at noonday, robberies and assassinations as common almost as profane oaths—that the kingdom seemed relapsing into a state far more savage than civilized. There are fewer interruptions of travellers at the present moment, in this part of the kingdom at least, and greater safety for one's person and purse. The firm establishment of the liberal party would tend greatly to give confidence and vigor to commercial intercourse, and security and ease throughout the kingdom. This, it is to be hoped, will be the result, and among other blessings now not known in the nation, there will be security and freedom for those who are willing to labor for the spiritual welfare of the people.

VOLTAIRE.—The Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, in his Memoranda of Foreign Travel, published in the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, thus speaks of Voltaire:

"No man ever exerted so great an influence, who fell so speedily into so great contempt. With great activity of spirit—unbounded vivacity and wit—and much that cannot be denied was real genius—he possessed also an exceedingly wide range of superficial knowledge. With a laboriousness and flexibility never surpassed, he wrote through nearly a century, with his eye fixed on two grand objects—the greatness of Voltaire, and the littleness of all things else! See the issue. No one believes he was learned—few give him credit for poetic powers even of the second order. All admit that his historical statements are unworthy of the least credit—no one claims for him any respect as a great thinker—and even his works, rich in the happiness of expression, are rejected by reason of their irreverence and obscenity. A century of great and successful effort, terminates in half a century in an issue like this! As I looked upon the fragments which excited these thoughts, how strongly did the divine assurance come to me—*no weapon formed against thee shall prosper.* Behold the proof!

Rev. Mr. Milton.—The New York Sunday News, relates the following anecdote of this somewhat eccentric preacher, recently deceased in Newburyport:

"Mr. Milton was remarkable for general attention to the conduct of his hearers during service, which he bestowed even during the delivery of his discourse; and then, the familiar way in which he would address the delinquent was quite edifying. For instance: he was once preaching on a warm afternoon, when he saw a parishioner sitting near the pulpit, in the first gallery, affectionately embraced by the arms of the sleepy god. The Christian name of the gentleman was Mark. Perceiving his inattention to the discourse, our preacher suddenly stopped in the midst of a sentence, and elevating his voice to the highest pitch, exclaimed, "Mark!" As if stricken by a thunder-bolt, up jumps the awakened delinquent in the midst of the congregation, his mouth open, wondering who called him and for what; while the preacher, drooping his voice, went calmly on and finished his quotation from Scripture, as if it had formed part of his discourse—'Mark, I say, the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace!'

Coming to the Point.—There is more common sense in the following sentence from the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, than in a whole double imperial broad-side of Mariuses, Publiuses and Agricolas, such as we observe in the Richmond Enquirer, on the causes of the dilemma into which our commerce has fallen:

"If the Treasury Circular had permitted the specie to go to Europe, which is now going in every ship, the Bank of England with replenished coffers, would not have been under the necessity of contracting its issues and cutting off its American credit, and thereby so fatally knocking down the price of cotton."

Now, this at once points to the palpable cause of the pressure—And so palpable is this cause that it would seem to require an effort for the most hardened effrontery to pretend any other. Some of the party prints have been, at length, forced to yield the point: accordingly we have from the "Jeffersonian Republican," printed at Charlottesville, Va., and said to be in the confidence of Senator Rives, a broad admission that the unusual drain of specie from the sea board (caused by the operation of the circular,) and its accumulation in the 'wild—far west,' where it has been locked up from its ordinary uses, produced much of the prevailing disorder in the money market, and has compelled the Banks to suspend specie payments: and that its repeal would put the money into circulation again and assist immediately to a resumption of specie payments. Now this is more candid than we had expected, but is certainly not far from the truth: all the doubt we have on the subject is, whether the circular has not operated too long for its rescission to restore things to the *statu quo ante.*

Salisbury Watchman.

The editors of the Van Buren press are judiciously advised by him of the Mobile Advertiser, not to repeat any portion of their old philippics against a National Bank, lest perchance, they may be forced to swallow their own words. A most deplorable alternative; the bed of Procrustes would be a luxury to it, and prussic acid a wholesome beverage.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The witty editor of the Louisville Journal says, that from every indication the locomotive of public opinion has its steam up, and advises Mr. Van Buren to get out of the way, or the cars may pass over him.

The Princess Victoria attained her 18th year in May, and is now entitled to ascend the throne, upon the demise of William IV. Had he died sooner, a regency would have been necessary.—The Princess' majority entitles her to a Parliamentary grant, as heiress presumptive.

Such frequent attempts to fire Boston have recently been made, that the Mayor has offered a reward of a thousand dollars to detect the incendiaries.

The best friends are those who stimulate each other to good.

The Indian War.

St Augustine June 1.

Our Indian Affairs.—Since our last, affairs have assumed a more serious aspect, and we regret to state that the prospects of the termination of our "*pretty little war,*" are more gloomy than ever. An express arrived here on Saturday from Fort Mellen, the purport of which we understand to be, that a number of negroes had come in at that post, who state that the Indians had held a meeting, deposed Micanopy, and elected Sam Jones their principal chief. They further state, that at the next new moon the Indians would commence open hostilities. This is a negro story, and in consequence some are inclined to doubt it; almost every negro story, however, during the war, has ultimately proved true, and in confirmation of this it seems to be pretty generally admitted that the Indians have tacitly refused to emigrate, at least until fall, and that the war is far from being terminated.

These negroes, it is said, give some particulars of the late battle at Fort Mellen. They state, that they attacked the fort with 600 warriors, and soon after their repulse they were re-inforced with 300 more, and were preparing for another onset when they received information of the cessation of hostilities.

The posts of Volusia and Fort Mellen are becoming unhealthy, and all the forces, except a sergeant's guard, to be relieved from Picolata every ten days, and one company of Creeks, have been withdrawn from Volusia. The post at Lake Monroe will be continued.

Four companies of troops are now at Picolata.

The steamboat Charleston touched at Picolata yesterday at 2 P. M. from Fort Mellen; it is stated that a considerable number of Indians are in the neighborhood of that post, who daily come in and receive rations, and go out again.

An express arrived this morning from Tampa, the contents of which are reported to be of an unfavorable nature. It is reported and confidently believed that the Indians have left their camp and returned into the nation. These reports seem to confirm each other. We have now but little hope that the war will be ended by negotiation. The Indians have been enabled to possess themselves of much information, and are doubtless emboldened by their intercourse. If a resort to arms again becomes necessary, we apprehend much bloody work. *Herald.*

We are sorry to learn that all the militia has been discharged, with the exception of one mounted company here, and one at Newnansville. The information that we have received is far from rendering it certain that the war is yet over—indeed it seems to be admitted on all hands that the Indians will not leave the country this summer. We must believe that the powers that be have more favorable information than has been communicated generally, or they would not have taken a step which appears to us so premature.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Augustine June 1.

The Indians come into Tampa Bay very slowly, and indeed it is very doubtful whether they can all be removed to their destined abode before the fall of the year. The numerous herds of cattle and horses they possess, renders time indispensable to collect them; besides, the very acceptable rations at present issued to them from the United States stores, induces me rationally to conclude that they are by no means anxious to emigrate. Peace *we* crave, plenty *they* have, so let it be until the fall, when they must and shall go. Paddy Car, alias Major Paddy Car, and also his sergeant William Burnett, are here. They brought about 150 head of cattle and mules for sale, which they captured from the Seminoles. Paddy Carr is a dark Indian, about 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, handsomely proportioned and muscular in his person, very intelligent in conversation, and has no doubt received a good education. He speaks our language with fluency, is correct in his deportment, and rather polished in his manners; the latter acquirement has obtained for him admittance into some of our most respectable families; he is fond of the society of the ladies, and loses no opportunity to visit them; in fact for an Indian he is *rara avis.* They both belong to the regiment of friendly Creeks now in the service of the the U. States. *Charleston Mercury.*

FROM TEXAS.

The latest information, in any thing like an authentic shape, that we have from Texas, is contained in the following extract from New Orleans correspondence (under date of June 1st) of the New York Courier: *Nat. Intel.*

"On the 15th ultimo, the Senate of Texas passed a resolution authorizing the President to send an agent to the Court of Great Britian, to solicit a recognition of the independence of the infant Republic as a separate nation, and to make the treaties of peace, amity, and commerce; 9,500 dollars were voted for the salary and outfit of said agent. I have anticipated this resolution in my communications to you, and now I have further to observe, that the present policy of the Texian Government is decidedly opposed to the incorporation of that country with the United States, and that a determination was shown to the British agent, Mr. Crawford, to constitute Texas an independent nation—a policy which is generally expected will meet with the approbation and countenance of the British Government, and the sympathy of all English freemen: the more so, as it will be the most effectual mode of putting an end to the importation of slaves, even from the United States, which would then be considered as a foreign though friendly country, in relation to Texas. It is said that Houston is now opposed to slavery, from a conviction that it would impede the progress of industry, and the march of free and republican institutions; that he has expressed a decided opinion on this head, and openly declared that 'whilst the emigration of free, independent, and industrious white people from the United States continues at the rate it is going now, they do not want slaves in Texas.' I understand that the report of Mr. Crawford to the British Government is written in this spirit; that it expresses the readiness of the Texian Government to put an end to the importation of slaves altogether; and this being the case, the recognition of the independence of the Republic by England cannot present any difficulty. Now it remains to be seen whether the people of Texas will sanction this new policy of their leaders, which I much doubt.

"The President of the Republic, wishing to give a chance to the volunteers, now on duty at the camp, of making a location of their lands, has suspended—until by proclamation the contrary shall be made known—the execution of the land office law, which was to go into operation on the 1st day of June. It is expected that one-half of the volunteers will soon be allowed to depart on furlough for the purpose of making their locations, and on their return to the camp, the other half will obtain the same favor. By this means, the cupidity of the land speculators will be neutralized, and the discontent of the soldiers allayed. The latter appear to be much dissatisfied at the [illegible] provided as to who ought to command them; some being in favor of General Johnson, and others of Felix Houston. The latter has just returned to the army, and the former to Houston, with the intention of resigning. Col. Henry Teal fell a victim to the vengeance of a turbulent soldiery, having been cruelly murdered in his bed in the camp. The villains who committed the crime have not been found out. The volunteers are becoming very unmanageable."

LATE FROM MEXICO & TEXAS.

From New Orleans Slips of June 7

FROM METAMORAS.

In the schooner Hellen Ashby, 13 days from Metamoras, we observe with great pleasure that among the passengers are the captain, crew and passengers of the schooner Julius Cæsar, and also the captain, crew, and passengers of the schooner Champion. It will be recollected that these two vessels were seized by the Mexicans, and their crews and passengers imprisoned at Metamoras. They have been liberated by order of General Bustamente, President of the Mexican Republic.

Gen A. S. Johnson, late commander of the Texian army, arrived here in the Hellen from Texas, convalescent from a wound received in a duel.

Mr. Wharton, ambassador from Texas to the United States Government, who was made prisoner in the schooner Independence, was still in confinement, but well treated by the Mexican authorities.

FROM TEXAS.

By the schooner Columbus we have received the Houston Telegraph, extra, of May 23.

A body of Indians (supposed to be 200) had appeared within 15 miles of Nashville, Milam county; a small detachment of them even came to the immediate vicinity of that place. They killed one man in sight of the town. The main body went on the track of a wagon train bound to the fort on Little river, overtook the wagons, and killed every one of the men (five in number) attached to them, together with the oxen. Some alarm seems to pervade the remote settlements in consequence of this incursion.

A force will probably be marched against the villages of these savages, in order to drive them to their homes.

The Indians killed three men near Mustang Prairie; their names are M'Lane, Sheridan and Barnes; they stole upwards of 100 horses in the neighborhood of the same settlement.

The Crops.—After all the croaking upon this subject, we are happy to state, that the present prospect (for an average at least) is fair. Oats have suffered somewhat, and corn is backward; but the last few weeks having been highly favorable for destroying grass; a good season now would carry it ahead. Cotton has come up finely, and should the fall be postponed, as the spring has been, our planters would have small grounds to complain of the seasons. Whether the times will be settled enough to give the man adequate reward for their toil, will depend in a good degree upon themselves. If they will get rid of the rulers who have been trying experiments at their expense, they may have some chance for fair prices—but if the gold humbug is still to be pressed, and the present system of banking to be still uncontrolled, the labourer's chance for his reward will be a dim one.

Carolina Watchman.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, June 23.

The Executive Council met at Raleigh last week, on Thursday, and adjourned the next morning. We are glad to learn that the opinion of the Council was unanimous against the expediency of convening the Legislature at an earlier day than is prescribed by law. An extra session would be attended with considerable cost, and we are not of opinion that any useful purpose could be effected by it.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a public meeting held in this county last week, on the other side of the river, at which the Hon. Willie P. Mangum was nominated as a candidate for Congress in this district, in opposition to the Hon. William Montgomery. The recommendation of this meeting, we are sure, will meet the approbation of a large portion of the citizens of the district, but we very much doubt whether Mr. Mangum can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. We know that for some time previous to his resignation of the honorable post of Senator, he had entertained a strong desire to retire from the turmoils of public life; and now that he has attained that object, if he does consent to become a candidate, it will be at a great sacrifice of personal feeling. Nevertheless, we shall be glad to see him before the people, because of the extent of his knowledge of our public affairs and the manœuvering of the parties at Washington, which it would be useful to the people to know.

The editor of the Raleigh Standard, in noticing the report in circulation that Dr. Montgomery "has come out in favor of an United States Bank," says: "We assure the people that we have the best of reasons for believing this to be a mistake. It is not possible that he, or any other sincere republican, can be in favor of such a bank *now*, when the reasons against it are so multiplied and conclusive."

We have no doubt the editor of the Standard is sincere in this declaration, and that he really believes that Dr. Montgomery is still loyal to the party; nevertheless we assure him that the mistake is on his side. Dr. Montgomery *has* come out in favor of an United States Bank; not a little "monster," with only thirty-five millions, but a real, *bona fide* monster, with a capital of *one hundred millions*, its head somewhere, perhaps at Washington City, and a foot planted in each state. Now this we state as a fact, having had "the best of reasons" for *knowing* it to be "no mistake;" but whether the Doctor is a "sincere republican," is a question with which we feel no disposition to meddle, preferring that the Doctor and the editor of the Standard should decide that matter between them. We can, however, assure the editor, that if his rule is to be strictly applied, he will find very few "sincere repulicans" in all the county of Orange; and of this the Doctor is very well satisfied, and he does not choose to risk his election by upholding a system which has so signally failed, as has the pet humbug.

We can farther say to the editor of the Standard, that this is not the only heresy of which the honorable member from this district has been guilty. He has joined himself to the two recusant Jackson Senators, Messrs. Walker and Nicholas, and repudiates the opinion so long cherished by the party, of the infallibility of Gen. Jackson; and has even conceded that "the pocketing of the treasury circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both houses of Congress, was a gross act of usurpation." We refer to these things to show, that Dr. Montgomery does not intend to be impeded in his course by carrying Mr. Van Buren upon his shoulders.

The editors of the Raleigh Register, on publishing the proceedings of the Orange meeting, make the following remarks:

"We sincerely trust that Mr. Mangum may be prevailed on to accept the nomination. His splendid talents, high integrity and devoted attachment to the Constitution, would render him an efficient co-worker in the cause of the people, and we have no doubt, if he succeeded, that he would, at once, by general consent, become the most prominent champion of Whig principles in the House of Representatives. We want just such a man there—one who unites courage and loyalty to the Constitution, with good common sense, sound discretion, and resistless ability as a popular speaker."

INUNDATION AT BALTIMORE.

A most diastrous flood occurred at Baltimore early on the morning of the 15th inst. by which much property and many lives were lost. The Baltimore papers give distressing descriptions of the catastrophe. It appears that it commenced raining early in the evening, and several copious showers fell; but about ten o'clock, amidst the most vivid flashes of lightning and the most terrific peals of thunder, it commenced raining afresh, and continued to fall as if in one interminable cascade, until past one o'clock in the morning, when the stream called Jones's Falls, (which runs through and separates Old-town from the main body of the city,) became so much swollen as to be incapable of being retained within its banks. The several bridges that crossed it in the neighborhood of the city, were soon carried away by the force of the waters, aided by huge quantities of drift wood, the fragments of dislodged buildings, &c. all of which being forced down the stream, brought up against the bridge that crosses the Falls in Gay street. This accumulated mass obstructing the passage of the water, it burst from its banks, and seeking vent in the lowlands, immediately inundated all that section of the city known by the appellation of the "Meadows." Such was the darkness of the night, the lateness of the hour, and so sudden and unexpected the calamity, that many had no time for escape. It is impossible to give any thing like an accurate estimate of the damage, but it is supposed to be not less than a million of dollars. Fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives, and it is feared that there are many more.

Riot in Boston.—A serious riot occurred in Boston, on the afternoon of Sunday the 11th inst. It commenced between a company of firemen returning from a fire in Roxbury, and a party of Irishmen assembled at a funeral. The riot took place in Broad street, and lasted one or two hours, during which the fight was carried on with clubs, brickbats, and other missiles. It is supposed that at one time there were ten or twelve thousand persons present, though not more than seven or eight hundred were engaged in the combat. One person was killed, and several severely wounded. The Mayor was early on the ground, and with the assistance of some companies of infantry and cavalry succeeded in putting an end to the riot. Several houses occupied by Irishmen were much injured, and quantities of furniture destroyed. More than forty individuals have been arrested for having been concerned in the affair.

The Governor of Georgia has refused to call an extra session of the Legislature of that state, the exigencies not being, in his opinion, such as to require its interposition.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia convened at Richmond on Monday last, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor. On the same day the Governor communicated to the two Houses, by message, his reasons for convoking this extra session of the Legislature. It appears that, by the existing law, a suspension of specie payments by the Banks of the state not only works a forfeiture of some of their charters, but prohibits their notes from being receivable in payments to the State, which would in effect be cutting off nearly all the revenue of the state during the suspension. To apply a remedy for this state of things, the Governor has called the Legislature together. His message is brief, perspicuous and business-like; and is introduced by the following general and pertinent reference to the state of the country:

"The sudden and unexampled reverse which has occurred in the currency and business of the country, in the view which I have taken of the subject, made it my duty, under the Constitution, to convene you before the period for the annual session."

"A state of things most unfavorable to the industry and prosperity of the country has unexpectedly come upon us, requiring, as I humbly conceive, the early and solemn consideration of the General Assembly."

In regard to banks and currency in general, and some of the party crudities of the day, the Governor makes the following sensible, and, considering their source, very independent suggestions:

"The system of banking has been long since introduced, and we find it fixed upon us. The Commonwealth is largely interested in the stocks of our banking institutions, through the fund for internal improvement and the literary fund; and the stock which is thus held is a part of the security which has been pledged to the holders of the public debt. Bank paper has long performed all the purposes of currency, and by the holders of it, the poor and the rich, is counted as money. The merchants and traders of our towns have been accustomed to look to the banks for facilities and aid; and through their instrumentality it was, they have been enabled to make their purchases of the planter and farmer. It would surely be unwise, in a period of difficulty, and when private credit is in need of unusual facilities, to put down institutions which are so incorporated with every public and individual interest, and from which it would result, as an immediate consequence, that the difficulties of paying would be augmented, whilst the debt to be paid would be increased. *There are those* who would have no banks, either state or federal, and are for enforcing an exclusive metalic circulation. This project, in the actual condition of the country, I believe to be wholly impracticable, and the agitation of it at this period could have no other effect than still further to derange the business, and oppress every interest in the community. And I consider it of the highest importance to maintain the credit of the State Banks, as forming, under proper regulations and reforms, the only practical substitute for a United States Bank; and their preservation affords the only defence against the dangerous scheme of a powerful and overshadowing national institution."

Unfortunate Washington!—We learn from a passenger who arrived here on Wednesday evening, that another destructive fire had swept away twelve or fifteen buildings, together with much other property, in our neighboring town, so recently desolated by conflagration. Our informant states that the fire originated in a warehouse belonging to Mr. Myers, on Main street. The whole loss is estimated at $8000 or $10,000, of which Mr. Myers is said to have lost the greater portion. We deeply commiserate our fellow citizens in Washington, and we hope that this second calamity will speak to those who have been more fortunate, in this and other towns of the State, in a voice which will not be disregarded. *Newbern Spectator.*

Shocking Death.—On Monday night last, or early on Tuesday morning, a man named Nelson, who was occasionally subject to mental aberration, cast himself from a window on the second story of a boarding house at the old County Wharf, and survived the rash act but a few minutes. *Ib.*

The Legislature of Mississippi, at its late session, passed a law to prohibit the introduction of slaves into that state, either by purchase or hire; and also a law to prevent duelling. They provided also for the establishment of ten or fifteen new banks.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Raleigh June 12 1837.

Several of the Proprietors of the Newspapers published in North Carolina, having proposed the holding of an Editorial Convention in this State, for the purpose of taking into consideration such matters, in relation to their business, as may be deemed expedient; and one of said Proprietors having suggested the first Monday in September next, as a convenient day, the Editors of the Papers at the seat of government have come to the conclusion of requesting a meeting in the city of Raleigh, on the said first Monday in September next, to which they cordially invite the attendance of all their brethren.

JO. GALES & SON.
T. LORING.
THOS. J. LEMAY.

The Hillsborough Recorder proposes that the "*first Monday in September next* be appointed for the meeting of a Convention of Editors in the city of Raleigh." We *second* the Recorder's motion, and beg that each Editor in the State may so far observe this article as to express, explicitly, his assent or dissent. We here repeat, what we have already said, that we think such a Convention, if conducted upon proper principles, capable of producing great good to the public, and benefit to those who constitute it. Elevate the character of the press, and you at once use the most powerful engine to advance and dignify the moral constitution of society. For ourselves we think every member of society is deeply interested in this question. The Divine, the Moralist, and the Politician are all interested, and society in its minutest ramifications may be subserved. Show us a licentious press, and We will show you a corrupt people. Let us then strive to win for the press of North Carolina a character for justice, patriotism, and truth, integrity, intelligence, and intrepidity in achieving the great purpose for which it ought alone to exist. *Wilmington Advertiser.*

Public Meeting.

In the exercise of the right, belonging to the people of the United States, to meet together and recommend to others such measures as may be conducive of the public good, a portion of the citizens of Orange county assembled at the house of John R. Holt, esq. on the 14th inst., to consider of the present derangement of the monied concerns; and being deeply sensible of the necessity of the immediate and united action of the people of the states generally, to avert the calamities which must attend the diseased condition of the currency, have unanimously resolved,

1st. That, in our opinion, the present distress of our country is attributable to the illegal and impolitic interference of the late Executive of the United States in the fiscal operations of the government.

2d. That the most effectual remedy for the evils which impend over us, is the establishment of a Bank of the United States.

3d. That as the Congress of the United States is the only power which can apply the remedy, it is all important to select such persons to represent us, in that body, as will restore the currency to a sound state, by immediately chartering a national Bank.

4th. That, relying on the ability and integrity of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, we recommend him to the people of this district, as a suitable representative in the present posture of our affairs.

5th. That John Stafford, Isaac Holt, and William Johnson, esqrs. be a committee to inform Mr. Mangum of this nomination, and solicit his acceptance of it.

6th. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and sent to the editors of the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, with a request that they publish them.

RICHARD FREEMAN, *Pres.*
WM. M'PHERSON, *Sec'ry.*

Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	D.	H.	M.	
23 Friday,	4 47	7 13		3	2	26 morn
24 Saturday,	4 47	7 13		11	5	12 morn
25 Sunday,	4 47	7 13		18	10	34 morn
26 Monday,	4 47	7 13		25	0	41 morn
27 Tuesday,	4 47	7 12				
28 Wednesday	4 47	7 12	New			
29 Thursday	4 47	7 12	First			
			Full			
			Last			

Female School
IN HILLSBOROUGH.

MRS. BURWELL proposes to open, on the 17th of July, a Female School in which will be taught the usual branches of English education.

For young ladies wishing instruction in Music the services of an experienced and well qualified instructress can be procured.

Board can be had in some of the most respectable families in the place.

The year will be divided into two sessions, vacations corresponding with those in the Male Academy.

Terms—$17:50 per session.
Drawing and Painting, $10:00.
Payment in advance.
June 13. 74

☞ The Raleigh Star and Wilmington Advertiser will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

DIED,

In this county, on Thursday the 8th inst. after a lingering and painful illness, WILLIAM H. HALL, esq., aged about 38 years.

New Monthly Magazine.

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed, on good paper, of an extra large royal octavo size, and neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work, entitled

The Gentleman's Magazine.

EDITED BY
William E. Burton, Philadelphia,
To whom all original communications for the work will be addressed.

The announcement of a new periodical in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, "Every Body's Album," the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to insure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor, will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect, be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as "eagles soar, above the ken of man," nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predications, nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters "caviare to the million." In short, we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates, and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlour table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found, from some of the most celebrated writers of the day. Essays, humorous and didactic—Graphic delineations of Men and Manners—Free and spirited translations of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe—A series of original Biographical Notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current literature will be revised in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right Song—not otherwise to be obtained—will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming, at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight columns, each column containing one third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several Engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be the *largest and the cheapest* monthly work issued in the United States.

*** To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following extra inducements for Clubbing, *the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only.* The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine will, for a single copy be invariably three dollars per annum, payable in advance but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

☞ All letters, postage paid addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention.

June 21. 75—

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT of the SALISBURY ACADEMY,
Class No. 12, for 1837.

To be drawn at HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. on Monday the 26th of June, 1837.

75 number Lottery---11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

80 Prizes of	$1,000	is	$80,000
20 Prizes of	400	is	8,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
45 Prizes of	120	is	5,400
64 Prizes of	100	is	6,400
64 Prizes of	60	is	3,840
64 Prizes of	50	is	3,200
64 Prizes of	40	is	2,560
64 Prizes of	30	is	1,920
64 Prizes of	24	is	1,536
128 Prizes of	20	is	2,560
3,008 Prizes of	10	is	30,080
22,176 Prizes of	5	is	110,880
25,861 Prizes, amounting to			$260,376

Whole Tickets, $5 00
Halves, $2 50
Quarters, $1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the package or single ticket, of

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent,*
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

☞ ***South Carolina money received at par in payment for tickets.***

Extract from Mr. Withington's Fast Day Sermon.

Lately delivered in Massachusetts

I have often had occasion to mention, that most errors owe their prevalence to some intervolved and exagerated truth. There is always some powerful reason to be given for the wide prevalence of any popular delusion. Now, with respect to the recovery of health, there is very wide foundation laid to build upon men's hopes or fears. For, in the first place, it is a very dreadful thing to be sick; when health is gone, our activity is gone, our gains are gone, our plans and even our happiness is gone. Many diseases act on the nervous system, and fill the mind with a thousand imaginary fears. The thoughts are left to prey on themselves. The sick man sits alone in his sad chamber, away from business, away from company; and has nothing to do but to count his throbbing pulse and measure his returning pains. Then sickness is frequently the harbinger of death, and the languishing chamber is the passage to the tomb. Sometimes sickness is the effect of intemperance or lust; it is an evil which the victim has brought upon himself, and his conscience as well as his body multiplies his pains. It is a fearful thing to lie languishing and looking on death, expecting every moment to feel the blow, while the tyrant hangs over us, and shakes his dart, but delays to strike. In this idle and luxurious age, there is a vast multitude of people who have nothing to do but to imagine themselves sick. They work too little and eat too much, and the natural consequence follows that they are sick, without exactly knowing what it is that ails them. Nothing they wish for so much as for some person to step in and tell them what the matter is. But as this is impossible for an honest man to do, they must hear it from a man not so honest; and the more extravagant the theory, the more it strikes the fancy where the disease chiefly lies. What is there possible or impossible that a valetudinary man will not believe, provided it is uttered with a confident tone? You may place his disease where you please; in his head or heart, his lungs or stomach, in his blood or his skin, and he can feel it there. The more vivid you describe his pains, the more he realizes them. You may heap upon him all the complaints that ever afflicted humanity; you may tell him he has the dropsy, the plague, the consumption, the palsy, the angina pectoris, the yellow fever, an abscess, a felon, or a cancer, and he will bless you for your fidelity. He considers every disease you impute to him as a compliment to his own discernment; for as he was beforehand determined to be sick, the more maladies you accumulate around him, he only finds he has so much the better excuse. Now, such a man has a boundless appetite for all manner of delusion. No christian ever *hungered and thirsted after righteousness* so much as he does for falsehood. He is so passive and yielding, as to rob the deceiver of all the praise of skill in his deceptions, and leave nothing for his credit but his abstract wickedness.

Hence you find the papers filled with the most extravagant promises; all calculated to strike a sickly imagination. One professes to trace all diseases to *one* cause, and to cure them by any course of regimen. Another pretends to abominate mineral and chemical medicines, and to restore the most desperate sufferers by the *secret virtues of innocent herbs and flowers*. A third received his secret from an *Indian*. That strikes the imagination of some; the savages of our country, who had few diseases and left their own sick to perish, are supposed to understand all *the complex maladies* of politer life *better than we ourselves!* It is wonderful, to be sure; but no matter, so much the more amazing. And if you, my hearers, have an amazing disease, and are *amazingly* put to it to know what the matter is, I advise you by all means to try the amazing skill of some *Indian Doctor*, or a *Doctor on Steam*. It is really surprising and humbling to look over the advertisements of a New York paper. There you see sin leading to pain, pain producing fear, fear engendering credulity, and credulity opening the way to promises which seem to rob vice of its *sting*, only to dart its poison more deeply into the heart. No, my hearers, it is not virtue and religion that make men credulous, nor is it temperance leading to health and happiness. But men first walk in the paths of forbidden *gratification*, and then comes the strong delusion which, by a false confidence, sinks them still deeper in the punishment and the pain.

Equally false, as it seems to me, though possibly springing from more respectable motives, are all those extravagant plans of diet, so strongly recommended. Their authors well know to what weak side of human nature they address themselves. They know that as our nation increases and luxuries multiply, there springs up a class of people whose food consumed is not balanced by that activity of body necessary to digest it. These people are suffering, not because they eat animal food, or any other kind of food, but because, whatever they eat, the quantity is too great for the expenditure. Their digestive powers become disordered, and their minds are gloomy and depressed. They need not a nice system of diet but the fresh air, the axe, the hoe, the plough, the hammer. They need occupation, and to go forth into the field, to find the blessing of the original curse. Now, the worst thing you can do for such a mind in such a body, is to set it a thinking of itself. This the publishers of these systems well know. They know that their books will have a morbid attraction and sell. Accordingly we find for some time the world has been deluged with such productions. Nothing is easier than to write a book, stuffed well with horrors, which shall be sure to seize the attention of a part of the community. The middle path they despise; the simple truth they will not believe. Tell them that it matters little what food they take, provided they use it with moderation, and are careful to employ the body and mind in some useful occupation; such a tame system has nothing to strike the imagination. But after gormandizing until nature is half exhausted, to be put upon the roots and beverage of a hermit is a wonderfully attractive system; a man seems to recover his self-esteem, and, as he was once an epicure, he now expiates his sins by becoming a saint and a martyr in the cause of temperance.

One remark more. Of all popular deceivers, I know none more deserving of general indignation than those who pretend to teach virtue by entering into a minute specification of all the forms of vice; such as enter into the physiology of the human frame, such as debase the public mind by their own polluted thoughts, and teach more wickedness than they will ever cure by their long descriptions of the powers of nature and their liability to abuse. They know well that such speculations fasten strongly on the popular attention; and therefore they are sure to make money. But let them appear in their proper colors; let them be driven from decent society to the den and brothel; let them be left to public contempt, since they are lost to all sense of shame, and let not the most despicable hypocrites assume the name of philanthropists and benefactors. There are some sins, the very worst thing you can do is to expose them. The picture, however disgusting, is contagious; and I would say to the *youth* who now hear me, if they really wish to keep clear of the contamination, the only way is to dismiss the subject entirely from your thoughts. Keep the mind *clear*, be engaged in some useful occupation, remove far from temptation, *be happy in reading*, thinking, talking, working, investigating, and you will stand in no need of a *medicine* almost as disgusting as the disease itself. I hope, my hearers, that you are ignorant of that to which I am now alluding; but if not, let me tell you that there is more wisdom in one verse of Dr. Watts's hymns for children, than in all the disgusting speculations which have recently been thrown by the most shameless wretches before the face of day.

In works of labor or of skill,
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.

Finn. Mr. B. I am of Capt. Simm's opinion that the world is hollow.

B. Why?

Finn. Because so many have fallen *through* lately.

John. I can marry any girl I please.

Tom Yes, because you cannot *please* any girl.

Female School
IN HILLSBOROUGH.

MRS. BURWELL proposes to open, on the first of August, a Female School, in which will be taught the usual branches of English education.

For young ladies wishing instruction in Music the services of an experienced and well qualified instructress can be procured.

Board can be had in some of the most respectable families in the place.

The year will be divided into two sessions, vacations corresponding with those in the Male Academy.

Terms—$17:50 per session.
Drawing and Painting, $10.00.

Payment in advance.

June 13 74

Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1836, to wit:

Monday the 3d of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 4th at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 5th, at Ruffin's Mill.
Thursday the 6th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 7th at Mrs. Long's.
Saturday the 8th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 10th, at Jacob A. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 11th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 12th, at C. F. Faucett's.
Thursday the 13th, at James Hutcheson's.
Friday the 14th at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 15th, at George W. Mebane's.
Monday the 17th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 18th at Alvis Nichols's.
Wednesday the 19th, at Mrs. McKee's.
Thursday the 20th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 21st, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 22d, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 24th, at James Trice's.
Tuesday the 25th, at Herndon's old store.
Wednesday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
Thursday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxables for 1837 will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*
June 8. 73—

A few Barrels of
Good FAMILY FLOUR,
for sale by
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
June 1 72—3w

South Carolina Money.

☞ I WILL receive South Carolina Bank Bills *at par*, for Goods.
W. T. SHIELDS, *Agent.*
June 8 73

South Carolina Notes.

☞ NOTES of South Carolina Banks will be received by the subscribers, *at par*, in payment for Goods.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
June 8 73—

Selling off at Cost.

THE subscriber, wishing to close his present business, will offer at Cost and Charges, for Cash, his entire Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Shoes and Hats,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Broadcloths, Ladies' Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, &c.;**

all of which will be sold as above or on a credit to punctual customers at his usual low prices.

☞ He would earnestly request all those indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts.

STEPHEN MOORE.
April 20. 66—

Attention! TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 4th day of July next, at precisely eleven o'clock, armed and equipped, with thirteen rounds of cartridges, for drill muster.

WM. C. CHRISTMAS, *Captain.*
June 8 73

Attention!!

To the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Cane Creek Battalion, in the second Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Captain George B Morrow's, on Thursday the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial, and on Friday the 8th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

THOS. JONES, *Lieut. Col.*
June 13. 74—

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

OWING to the intended removal of one of the Editors, and the wish of the other to devote himself more exclusively to the duties of his profession, the undersigned offer for sale the establishment of the North Carolina Journal Office. The Office is well found in Job, Newspaper and Ornamental Type; the list of subscribers is tolerably large, and they doubt not, might be greatly augmented by a little exertion. To any person desirous of embarking in the business, it offers inducements not inferior to any in this state, but to a practical printer, they know of no investment he could make of his money that would yield him a more profitable return.

HYBART & STRANGE.
Fayetteville, May 30 74—

BACON.

40 000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD.
For sale by A. PARKS.
March 2. 59—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Tract of Land on which John W. M'Cracken lately resided, containing 230 Acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House Kitchen Work Shop, Stables, &c. The plantation is handsomely situated, is well watered, and is as healthy as any situation in the country, is but six miles from Hillsborough, and near the Stage Road. Those disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN HART.
April 20. 66 -5w

For Sale,

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, with four likely Boy Children. Apply to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS.
June 1. 72—3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN SCARLETT, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against it, will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

PAGE SCARLETT.
June 1. 72 3wp

Stray.

TAKEN up by Peter Summers, living fifteen or sixteen miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county on the 22d of May, a brindle COW, with white on her forehead, and her legs somewhat white marked with a crop, slit and hole in the right ear and a crop on the left.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
June 1. 72—3w

Strays.

TAKEN up by Mary Flintoff, living on New Hope, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, a black HEIFER with white spots, marked with a crop and swallow fork on the right ear. Also a red HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old, unmarked.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*
June 1. 72 3wp

JOB-PRINTING,
Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A large and general assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothing,
Printed Muslin, Ginghams,
French Calico,
Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

N. B. All persons having open accounts either on the books of R. Nichols & Co. or of O. F. Long & Co. up to the first of May, are requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18. 70

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the firm of HUNTINGTON & LYNCH, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts with the subscriber, as they wish to settle their business as soon as possible.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
May 4. 68

THE subscriber has on hand a neat assortment of

Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Watches, Pistols,
&c. &c.

which will be sold very low.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired with neatness and despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
May 4. 68

FARMER'S HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.
February 21. 58—

Forwarding Agency.

☞ THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior that they are still engaged in the Forwarding way, and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Messrs. CAVE & HOLLAND, Hillsborough.
April 5 65—

WALDIE'S OMNIBUS.

Another Work by Wraxall.

ANECDOTES OF FOREIGN COURTS.

ON Friday march 18th will be published in Waldie's Literary Omnibus, a third work by Sir N. W. Wraxall, entitled, 'Memoirs and Private Anecdotes of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna.' This work has never been reprinted in America.

From the London Monthly Review.

"The style is clear and polished, without other ornament than what naturally occurs. We shall only add that they abound throughout with enlivening anecdote, and that the reader's time and attention will be amply repaid, whether his search be for information or amusement."

The whole of the early numbers of Waldie's Literary Omnibus being exhausted, an extra edition will be commenced on the 18th inst., from which date new subscribers who give early notice will be supplied.

Price for a single copy for twelve months three dollars, two copies for five dollars five copies for ten dollars. It is the cheapest periodical now printed in America and the postage is that of a newspaper.

A. WALDIE,
46 *Carpenter street, rear of the Arcade, Philadelphia.*
March 16. 61—

VALUABLE
Printing Establishment
For Sale.

THE Editor of the **Petersburg Intelligencer** being anxious to resume the practice of the Law, would dispose of the Establishment to any gentleman, disposed to purchase. To any such, on application either in person or by letter, full information will be promptly given in reference to the circulation of the paper, its advertising and job patronage, its supply of Type, Presses, Office Furniture, &c. and also as to the terms on which it may be purchased. Without descending to the indelicacy of puffing off the Establishment, the Editor will say that it possesses advantages and holds out inducements well worthy the attention of any gentleman who has the talents and the means to conduct a newspaper with energy and spirit.

April 27. 67—

Mail Arrangements.

ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*
June 1. 72—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

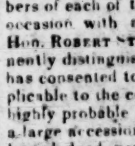
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **3000 bushels of Wheat.**
September 6. 35—

Masonic Celebration.



THE 24th of June next, being the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, the members of University Lodge No. 80, and Eagle Lodge No. 71, have agreed to unite with each other in the celebration of that day in the village of Chapel Hill; it is therefore earnestly and respectfully requested that the members of each of those lodges should favour the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, of Fayetteville an eminently distinguished member of the fraternity, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day, and it is highly probable that the occasion will receive a large accession to its interest from the acknowledged powers and attainments of the speaker. It is fondly hoped that members of the fraternity from a distance, who may be present at the time, will cheerfully participate with us in the approaching celebration.

J. B. M'DADE, *Secretary of University Lodge.*
Chapel Hill, May 11. 68

New y Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT
Steel Spring Seat Saddles,
Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others, they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.
November 3. 43—

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandize will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 9 55—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.
September 8. 33—

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR.

CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED.

O. F. LONG & Co.
March 2. 4n—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.
February 1. 55—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid